

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1623. 號七十月八年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1868. 日九廿月六年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Leicester Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-
born Hill. E. O. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco
CHINA.—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Amoy,
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW, &
Canton. HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, &
Canton. G. K. R. & Co.

Shipping Reports.
The British ship *Chetah*, from London,
reports fine weather; crossed the Equator
on 28th May, in long. 26 W.; passed the
Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on
26th June, in lat. 40 S.; made Amsterdam
Island on 14th July, Christmas Island on
30th July, and Java head on 31st July;
passed Anjer on same day. Up China Sea
fine weather and light southerly winds;
until arrival in Hongkong, on 14th August,
107 days out. Was in company with British
ship *Lauderdale*, in S.E. trades up the
China Sea, from London bound to Shang-
hai, 97 days out.

The British brig *Madrida*, from Chefoo,
reports fine weather and light variable
winds all the passage to Hongkong.

Under Despatch.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per *Lightning*, To-morrow, the 18th inst.,
at Noon.

New Advertisements.

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.
SILK DRESS HATS.
CHRISTY'S Black and Drab Felt HATS,
new Shapes.
SILK UMBRELLAS & Walking CANES.
SHIRTS with Linen, Fronts and COL-
LARS, of the latest Fashions.
A rich assortment of fancy FLANNELS
and Summer TWEEDS.
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
LADAGN, OELKE & Co.,
Hongkong, August 17, 1868. an22

THE ANNUAL REGATTA of the above
Club, will take place on TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th
November next.
A Programme of the Races, and full par-
ticulars of Presentation Prizes, will be
shortly announced.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming Mem-
bers of the Club, are requested to notify
the same to the Undersecretary.

NOTICE.
THE ABOVE REGATTA of the above
Club, will take place on TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th
November next.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
J. W. WOOD.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-
year ended 30th June last, at the rate
of Twelve per cent. per annum, say \$7.50
per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50 per
Share on which \$25 have been paid, is pay-
able at the Office of the Corporation, where
shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

WANTED.
A Situation as Ship MASTER, by an ex-
perienced Captain, possessing 1st
class Certificate from the Liverpool Board,
dated 17th May 1864, and well acquaint-
ed with the Coast of China, the Bay of
Bengal, and the Eastern sea generally for
the last 12 years. Apply to Mr. Braga Dis-
pensary, 118, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 7, 1868. sep7

**PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISH-
MENT.**
at Messrs T. HARR & Co.,
No. 3, Queen's Road, East, close to the
Parade Ground.
Charge very moderate.

**POOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED
DOCK.**
HE above Dock has been in full working
order for the last four years. Length
300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of
water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet,
neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary tides
runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out
by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of
copying, &c., &c., apply to
T. D. FLEMING, Esq., Messrs De Sil-
ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs BORN & Co.,
Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the
powerful Steam Tug "WOLFE,"
capable of towing the largest of the
either from Matsou (where a splendid an-
chorage will be found during the S. W.
monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can ob-
tain them at moderate rates, on application
to

JOHN V. SKEY,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Mouth.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.
THE Undersigned, Proprietor of the
newly re-opened HOTEL D'EUROPE,
begs to inform the Public that they will find
every accommodation at the above Hotel at
the most reasonable charges.
Breakfast every morning at 11.30 A.M.,
and Dinner at 7.30 P.M.

CHAS. FARNAGE.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. anov

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, having PURCHASED
the interest of the "WALTON STEAM
NAVY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lon.

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 18th August, 1868, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of best English HOSIERY,
consisting of assorted sizes Men's, brown
and white Hosiery, striped and fancy Hose,
Landscape and Hibernian Hosiery, 40 pieces
all Wool, 20 pieces all Cotton, 20 pieces
white Saxony Flannels, 80 doz. Huck-
back Towels, 200 doz. Cotton, 200 doz.
Handkerchiefs, 20 pieces assorted colors
Burling, 10 cases Bryant and May's
Safety Matches, 1000 flasks E.F.F. Rifle
Powder, 25 Revolvers and Pouches (6
shooters), 40 boxes Spermin Candles, 200
boxes Purple Dyes, 3 cases Prime York
Hams, 3 cases Wills Cheese, 30 cases
Kerosene Oil, 50 cases Cherry Cordial,
25 cases quarts Bass' Pale Ale, 25 cases
pints Bass' Pale Ale, 20 cases quarts
Stout, 5 cases refined Loaf Sugar, 50
cases Claret "Medoc," 40 cases assorted
Ollman's Stores and Provisions, 50 cases
Old Tom, and a variety of other goods.

A splendid Microscope by Hartnack,
20 cases Eau de Cologne, 100 muskets, 4
200 flasks Platform Scales, and 50 pieces
fine White Linen.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 19th instant, at 11 A.M., at Spring
Gardens House, Victoria Road,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE and EFFECTS of the
late J. J. DUNAWAY, Esq., (Deputy
Surveyor to H. M. Forces in China).
Comprising: Drawing Room, Dining
Room, and Bed Room Suites.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mex-
ican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 21st August, 1868, at Noon, at
"The Hut," Castle Road, the residence
of E. WHELEBY, Esq.

The whole of that gentleman's hand-
some English and China-made HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
Walnut Couches, Chairs, Marble Top
Tables, Piano, Pictures, Mirrors, Book
Cases, Carpets, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Sideboard with Mirror, Dining Table,
What Nots, Side Table, Glass and
Crockery Ware, Iron Bedsteads, Marble
Top Side Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes,
Toilet Glasses, Cheval Glass, &c., &c.,
150 Flower Pots and Plants.
Sedan Chairs.
Etc. Etc. Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868. an21

WEDNESDAY,
the 19th August, 1868.
The following Piece of Parcels of
GROUND, situated in Aberdeen, regis-
tered in the Land Office as Inland Lot
Nos. 43 and 44.

Lot 43 containing an area of 2,000
square feet or thereabouts, with 4 brick
built Houses.
Lot 44 containing an area of 2,640
square feet, or thereabouts, with 8 brick
built Houses.

The sale will take place at the Sale
Rooms of the Undersigned, Commercial
Bank Buildings.
For further particulars, apply to the
Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the
purchase money to be paid on the fall
of the hammer, and the balance on com-
pletion of the transfer, all the expenses
of which to be paid by the purchaser.
Property to be at the risk of the
purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 11, 1867. aug18

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate to sell by Public
Auction, (if not previously disposed of by
private sale) on the 5th day of September
next, the Property situated at the corner
of Wellington and d'Almeida Streets on a
portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and
known as DENT & Co.'s STABLES.

The Property has a frontage of about
97 feet in Wellington Street 76 feet of
d'Almeida Street and comprises an area
of about 7370 square feet.
The Sale will take place on the "Pro-
mised" 3 P.M.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the pur-
chase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer and balance on completion of
transfer. The Property to be at pur-
chaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
For further particulars apply to
W. N. MIDDLETON,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 9, 1868. sept5

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,—

The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,
and consisting of—

One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.

The Central BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fin-
ished Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.

Ordnance Room \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
of 40 years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.

The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chases.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.

For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to—
Messrs BREMER & LAYCOCK,
4 Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.
Or in Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

Shipping.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
HE P. & O. Co.'s Steam-Ship
"OTTAWA"
will have quick despatch for the above ports.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 14, 1868.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden,
Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and
Southampton.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

HE PANAMA AND OCEANIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
"EMBU," Captain A. E. BARTON, with
H.M. Magistrate's Office, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on FRIDAY, 21st August, at 9 A.M.

CARGO and PARCELS will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until 4
P.M. on the 20th August.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

**COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MAR-
ITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.**
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.

ROMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,
&c., &c.

These Companies' Mail-ships, will leave this Port for the above places,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, shortly after arrival of the
steamer "Dupleix" from Shanghai.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London, as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted at Shanghai, through Marseilles for
the principal ports of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 22nd instant, Specie and
Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 22nd instant.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Praya West.
G. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868. an23

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.**
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINES TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS of this line will be despatch-
ed as follows:—
Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " Sept. 15.
China, " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " Dec. 15.

Shipping.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
HE P. & O. Co.'s Steam-Ship
"OTTAWA"
will have quick despatch for the above ports.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 14, 1868.

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S.
"DACCAR"
of 1859 tons Register, ex-
pected on or about the 28th
instant from Calcutta, will have immediate
despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SON & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

FOR SAIGON.
The British 3-masted schooner,
"ANNE"
Capt. PETER, will be despatched
as above on or about the 23rd
instant.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1868. an23

FOR FOCHOE.
The 41 British barque
"HAYLOCK"
will have quick despatch as
above.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
The 41 British barque
"STAG"
will be despatched for the above
port, on or before the 20th in-
stant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. an24

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship
"MARY GOODELL"
Sweetser Master, will load
for the above port and have
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1868. an20

FOR NEW YORK.
The 400 tons Register, "H.M. Ma-
son," having a portion of her
cargo engaged, will load here and at Wham-
poa for the above port, and have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE.
The 41 British brig
"ELLA GLADSTONE"
Capt. Young, will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1868. an25

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Clipper Ship
"WINDWARD"
784 tons Register, O. H. Bar-
rett, Master, will have early
despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The British Clipper Barque
"CAESAR"
466 tons Register, Warrington
Master, will have early despatch
for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 41 Amer. Clipper-ship
"RICHARD S. ELY"
1,100 tons Register, LOMBARD
Master, will have quick des-
patch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OF CHARTER.
The American ship
"CAMILLA"
of about 1,800 tons of 40
feet capacity 3/3 1/2 at Ven-
ice, is open for a voyage to
New York or Boston either from Whampoa,
Fochoe or Manila.

For further particulars, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, August 10, 1868. an24

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The 41 British Ship
"CRONIDE"
Capt. C. VAUX, R.N.R., 900
Tons Register.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, July 24, 1868.

"CHETAH," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.

INDENTS.
In all who wish to
ultimate grounds, but
responsible for the
indents.
addressed to this paper
by the name of the
for publication, but as
they are not
requested that all
to the general pub-
addressed to the
to individuals by
and inconvenience in
ness will thereby be

THE MAIL.

AUGUST 17, 1868.

CARLOWITZ.

(Latin v. Carlowitz)
extraordinary pro-
cess which has been
successfully revived
for the purpose of
cts were shortly
contracted to sell to
30 bales of Grey
to sample and qua-
within one month
delivery. On the
of the arrival
are invited to make
This was done in
port, Mr M. Moss,
and the rest were
godown. On the
month for delivery
ent a cheque for
for the goods, and
under for them. On
demanded liberty to
tion. This was de-
as the goods had
s, but ultimately
to open and ex-
high eleven were
with eldew. Plain
these, but offered to
s. Defendants in
the whole, as they
acted the bales and
Defendants alleged
which permitted
of the goods, even
whole of the money
and upon this sup-
ported their action
entire sum they had
found in their
evidence on both
at such a "custom"
zhong.
led by plaintiff's
experience in cotton
habit of selling in
case in which an in-
trude, and a subse-
quently of contract
was found to exist
mitted by arrange-
ment. It was de-
manded that the
case was expired, and the
case called by the
cotton," deposited
by Mr Haylar,
of a case in which
was present had
old on expiry of con-
tract had been paid.
It is plain that
nothing of the
indeed, Mr Zim-
merman had taken
specimen had been
been effected.
defence are equally
"custom." None
called to depose to
Embecke, one of
and that
similar contracts with
never had a second
that he was present
aid Mr Moss. Some
said as, as being
male was out open;
to hours.
contracts like the one
never known or ever
been made, or even
demanded.
in your undertook to
wed, and had been
of a month, and
was found that half
of, what would you
of strict right in
old keep the money,
an end, and there
was contrary.
us speaking of his
mercantile honour"
grity" part of the
stated by Mr Pol-
by Mr Zimmerman's
compromise. The
Mr J. H. Cheryer
right to a second
jury to have said
been proved either
it was the non-
"custom" that
upon this ground
we think, entitled

plaintiffs, exists here. And again, the previous and concomitant actions of the parties, or other circumstances attending a transaction, may be called in to explain the nature of dealings between parties where otherwise an ambiguity hangs over them. The "ambiguity" in this case was, what was plaintiffs' intent in the first inspection? Was it meant to be final, or casual and superficial? What were their acts for it is from these the jury must (or should) draw their inference. All the bales were cut open, they were carefully examined by plaintiffs' agent, celebrated for his experience, and he rejected six bales only. This inspection was not supplemented by any other during the delivery month; and so satisfied were the plaintiffs with its results that they sent a cheque for the amount due for the goods immediately on the month's expiry. Whatever doubt, therefore, might have existed as to the fact of acceptance at the first inspection, there can be no doubt that the acceptance by plaintiffs was complete when they paid their money and received a delivery note for the goods. That was their position in law, and before the jury, who, however, strangely following a direction at variance with the evidence given, found for the plaintiffs, and thus reversed the good old rule of law that where a party pays money to another voluntarily, with full knowledge, or full means of knowledge (as plaintiffs had) of the facts of a case, the party so paying cannot recover it back again. The verdict adds another to the curious list that have been given by juries in Hongkong, and we don't expect it will be the last.

THE ECLIPSE.

It is to be hoped that the weather to-morrow will be propitious for those desirous of observing the phenomena attendant upon the forthcoming eclipse—an event which, in the peculiar circumstances attending it, is, as we have already said, without parallel in the world's recorded history. The eclipse will, we believe, be visible in Hongkong between 11h. 47m. and 11h. 48m. a.m. to-morrow, and will last about three minutes and thirty-seven seconds—sufficiently long at all events to allow of its being thoroughly noted by interested observers. Owing to Hongkong being so far north of the line upon which the totality will be manifest, we shall see but a partial obscuration. But even this will be interesting.

LORD STANLEY AND THE COOLIE TRADE.

LORD STANLEY, in the *Times* of June 27, corrects an error in the report of his remarks, in reply to Mr Foster, on the coolie trade. He says:—
"In answer to Mr Foster I am represented as having said that the abuses attendant on coolie emigration from Macao were 'grave and irremediable.' What I said was that they were 'grave and irremediable' until the Chinese Government had taken steps to reform it. We have already expressed our surprise that the word 'irremediable' should have been used by Lord Stanley in reference to the coolie trade, and we are glad to find that the expression was wrongly attributed to him. That he felt it necessary to correct the error shows that he is not insensible to the coolie question. It may therefore be safely assumed that the liberal attitudes against the Chinese trade, in which H. M.'s Acting Attorney General of Hongkong plays so important a part, will not escape his attention. And we fully expect that the local functionary to whom we have referred will wake some morning and find himself famous through this coolie business. Some 'peaky' M. P. of the Forster class will be asking what excuse a local officer of the Crown can offer for committing himself in his official capacity to the course he has adopted."

TENURE OF MACAO BY THE PORTUGUESE.

A CORRESPONDENT has lent us the 1st volume of the *Chinese Repository* (1832-33), in which is contained a review of a work on the Portuguese settlements in China, published at Macao in 1832. We give a part of the review, relating to the Portuguese tenure of Macao. "The description is hardly correct as applies to Macao of the present day, which does not permit a civil mandarin within its gates nor does it pay rent—a fact of which its late governor, Sen. Hoyta, whose we are ignorant—"

Fixed Settlement of the Portuguese at Macao.—Under this division of his work the writer first reviews the "tenure of tenure," and discusses the question, whether the kings and emperors of Portugal are entitled to number Macao among their ultra-marine dominions. He thinks there is good reason to believe, from Dr Morrison's "View of China," that Europeans came to Macao as early as 1535, and had temporary shelters on the island in 1583. By solicitations and bribery, liberty was obtained to erect some sheds for drying goods, which were introduced under the appellation of tribute, and which, it was alleged, had been damaged in a storm. By liberally taxing the nearest suspecting authorities the foreigners were, by degrees, permitted to build substantial houses. And by submission and gifts, petty mandarins connived at an increasing population, at the establishment of a government, at the influx of priests, and their endeavors to convert infidels to Christianity. In 1622, the governor of Canton summoned before him the chief officers of the infant colony; two individuals repaired to his residence, were introduced as culprits before his tribunal, were there upbraided; and their contents censured for their audacity in depending on any other laws than those by which China was governed. The merchants were to be expelled and the ports shut for ever against them. In twenty-four hours the town suffered for magnificent presents had been bespoken by the governor and those of influence. In these circumstances, as no

mention was made of signal services rendered to China, and no imperial edict transferring the dominion of Macao to the Portuguese was produced, our author is led to conclude in the opinion of a bishop of Macao, who, in 1777, wrote, that it was "by paying a ground-rent the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao ad interim of the emperor." At present, the amount of this rent is limited to five hundred taels per annum.
How far the Portuguese are dependent on China, the next question that comes under consideration. In 1873, the Chinese resolved to erect a wall across the isthmus which separates Macao from the island of Heang-shan. Through this barrier a door of communication is opened, but is always guarded by Chinese soldiers, whose duty it is to prevent foreigners from passing it. Within these limits, and as early as 1687, a civil mandarin was appointed to reside, and govern the city in the name of the emperor of China. A Tao-tang, an assistant of the Heang-shan magistrate came to Macao in 1800; he keeps a watchful eye on the inhabitants, and is the organ of communication with the higher mandarins. The Portuguese are not allowed to build new churches or houses without a license from the Chinese authorities. A similar degree of control is exercised by the Chinese also in criminal and commercial cases. These positions are illustrated by a narration of facts; and the conclusion is, that "in a political point of view, the inhabitants of Macao may live free from all apprehension of being invaded as vassals of Portugal." In 1726, an order from Yung-ching restricted the shipping of Macao to twenty-five vessels.

The author, as he proceeds to show how far the Portuguese are independent of China, draws before his readers a sketch of the history, structure, and relations of the Government of Macao. In 1583, the inhabitants, by permission of the viceroy of Portuguese India, adopted rules for a municipality; which were confirmed, and privileges granted. The government of Macao consists of a Governor, who is usually chosen by the Governor-general of Goa; an Ovidor, or Chief-Justice, who has the appellation of Minister; a Senate; &c. So late as in 1690, the mandarin of Heang-shan was in the habit of summoning before them vassals of Portugal residing at Macao. But to obey their order, was forbidden in 1699 by the Viceroy of Goa, and in 1712 by King John V.
"By an order of the Prince Regent of Portugal, dated 1803, a homelike cannot be delivered up to the Chinese; if he be found guilty by the laws of Portugal, he shall suffer death by the hands of a Christian executioner. This command was attended to for the first time in 1805—
Connections with Portugal and Goa. . . . We have hinted in the course of this narrative at the submission of Macao to the superior government. An annual account of its political, economical, municipal doings, of the number of its inhabitants, of its shipping, &c., is reported to the minister of ultra-marine affairs at Lisbon, and to the supreme government of Portuguese India.
The political intercourse of the settlement with China, seems to have been very limited. One of the last emperors of the Ming dynasty, about 1620, negotiated with Macao for a small military force, which was to proceed against the Manchous; but in 1661 the governor of Canton summoned some of the principal members of the settlement before him, and enrolled the inhabitants of Macao as the vassals of his master, the then reigning Emperor of the Ta-ting dynasty. Again in 1809 a convention was concluded with the government of Canton, by which Macao furnished six ships to act in concert with an imperial squadron against Chinese pirates. For this aid, Macao received eighty thousand taels, and the promise to be reinstated in its ancient privileges, &c. may could be proved to have existed. The pirates were subdued; high privileges were claimed by the Portuguese; but little or nothing was ceded by the Chinese."

LOCAL.

The Band of the 73d Regiment will play on the Parade Ground, to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—
OVERTURE, "Das Nachtlager" Krenzer.
QUADRILLE, "In Granada" Hoffmeyer.
SERENADE, "La Dame Blanche" Berlioz.
VARIATIONS, "Deutsche Lieder" Ziegler.
GALOP, "Wildbad Eisenbahn" Kuhner.
M. Theor, Band Sept. Conductor.
A vision of Keys has been found on the beach at some distance eastward of East Point. We are requested to state that they may be obtained, on proper description, being given, from the Sergeant Major, 73d Regiment.

We have been requested, on behalf of the Consul of His Imperial Majesty of France, to express his thanks towards the French and Foreign community in this colony, for their numerous attendance at the Service which took place on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., that day being the day of the day of the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

John Henry Shaswell, chief officer of the American ship *Sooty*, was placed in dock, charged with having caused the death of a Chinaman named Lin Akut. The facts appeared to be these.
It seems from the sampan-man's evidence that, yesterday forenoon, a small sampan (No. 3884) was cruising among the shipping over near Kwai-loong, selling fruits, when the owners (Akut, the deceased, and Ayew) were called by a foreign ship; and that on going alongside at the bow port, and there they had sold anything. Ayew (the survivor) saw a large stone weighing more than thirty catties falling down the side of the vessel. This stone struck Akut on the head, and as he sat on the edge of the boat, he fell overboard, and fell into the sampan. Akut sank at once; and as his could see nothing of him, he paddled off to the Water Police Chop. Before leaving, however, he saw about ten foreigners on the deck of the foreign ship, some of whom denched their fists at him. He tried to pick up Akut, but the tide too strong, and Chinamen Edgemoor, 2d officer of the *Sooty*, stated that he received orders from the prisoner (chief officer) at 9 a.m. on the 16th, to station himself on the fore-castle and prevent boats from coming near to sell spirits to the men. He noticed two or three boats paddling about three and a half miles off, and asked one whether he had any shanghai, upon which the boatman held up a square bottle, and he (witness) direct-

ed prisoner's attention to the fact. Prisoner then jumped on the fore-castle, having dropped the bottle in his hands, dropped the stone over the fore-castle rail over near the place where he had seen the boat. Witness was standing by the prisoner when he dropped the stone; prisoner did not look over the side, but dropped the stone so soon as he reached the fore-castle rail. Witness did not see the stone strike any of the Chinamen, but he shortly afterwards saw one of the Chinese in the water; blood was flowing from his head, and he fell under water without a struggle; there was no time to save him. The remaining Chinamen at once paddled off. Some time afterwards the prisoner was taken into custody, and passed over the vessel's charge to prisoner. The police, after dragging, found a dead body about 6 o'clock same night. Yesterday morning, prisoner speaking to witness regarding the trouble they had had with small boats supplying the sampan with whiskey, remarked that it would be a good thing to throw a stone and break the boat, save the boatmen and take them to the Police Station.

Inspector Daly, who apprehended the prisoner on a warrant, stated that the first prisoner came to his chop, and from information received and with the warrant produced, he apprehended prisoner on board the *Sooty*. Prisoner more than once remarked "It is a very unfortunate thing; I intended to do so to drop the stone into the water and break it, and then to pick up the man and hand them over to the Police." A body was dragged up near the *Sooty* about 7 o'clock that same night, and brought to the Water Police Station. The sampan is about 10 feet 7 inches long, and 3 feet 8 inches broad. There was some fruit in the sampan. The stone weighs 62 lbs., yet there are no marks of damage on the little craft.

Mr May remanded the case until the 18th, and admitted prisoner to bail in the sum of £400.

An inquest was held this afternoon on the body, at the Civil Hospital, at 4 p.m. The following is an account, fully certified, of the Average Amount of Bank Notes in circulation and Specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st July, 1868:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE SPECIE IN AMOUNT.	RESERVE.
Oriental	£462,750	\$300,000
Chartered Mercantile	518,203	250,000
Char'd B. of L. & C.	400,875	150,000
H'kong & Shanghai	788,974	300,000
Total	\$2,170,802	\$1,000,000

A CIRCULAR Despatch from His Grace The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by His Excellency the Governor, transmitting Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th of May, 1868, enforcing neutrality upon British Subjects during hostilities in Japan. The following is the concluding paragraph of the despatch:—
"If any British subject, shall, during such hostilities as aforesaid, without the license of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), take part in any operation of war in the service of the Mikado, or of any Power or person engaged in carrying on such hostilities as aforesaid, or shall aid or abet any of the contending parties in carrying on such hostilities as aforesaid, by delivering or causing to be delivered to them, or either of them, any ship or vessel equipped, furnished, fitted out or armed with intent or in order that such ship or vessel should be employed in the military or naval service of either of the said contending parties, every person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars without imprisonment."

TO HAVE POLICE.

Both Magistrates sat to-day, and a large number of small cases were disposed of. P. O. 36 (Trough) brought up five sampan for having been driven and having assaulted him and a Chinese looking yesterday afternoon. Prisoners' names were William Blabot, Alexander Young, Mathew Main, William Brown and Santa Jones Thompson. From the constable's evidence it appeared that, on going to assist a looking who had been hit in the month, he was very much hustled about, knocked down and otherwise severely handled; but his person showed little sign of said ill-treatment. Defendants admitted having been drunk, but pleaded that they were not so violent as represented. His Worship, however, fined Blabot 60/ and the others 40/, and set £150 cents each as amends for the damage done to person and clothing of the constables.

Chun Fung, the coolie charged with having found in unlawful possession of a tiger-skin and three other articles of property of Mr Robert Watson of the Albany, was brought up on remand to-day. Prisoner was convicted of unlawful possession, and fined 50/ and was ordered to find security for three months.

Sixth constable No. 208, charged with having taken a box (value \$100) from a Portuguese gentleman at the fire, and for neglect of duty, was brought up on remand. Prisoner pleaded that he had orders to take up everything carrying a bundle of anything, and to take him to the Station. Complainant stated that he saw no engine whatever. He saw a Roman Catholic Priest sitting on a box, who was taken to the Station. (We learn that the reverend father here alluded to being dressed in Chinese costume, was somewhat sumptuously treated by the ignorant Sikh to hard labor for fourteen days. Amoy, Saduck, and Navage, three Indian merchants, were charged with having created a disturbance in Peel Street at midnight on Saturday, by damaging the door of a female house in that street. 3rd prisoner was discharged, but the 1st and 2nd prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 each and \$5 amends for damage done to the door of the house and distress of the ladies in question.

Wet Daws.—I think it must be Leigh Hunt that, in one of his letters, said that day that would make no one but an unbridled maker happy. During a series of such days I ventured to congratulate my umbrella-maker. "You, that's all very well, sir," he replied, "but there's nothing whatever doing in paraisi."

A JERSEYMAN is in jail for the crime of cutting off half a friend's moustache.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPEAL.

August 17, 1868.

ALBERT J. P. DUNNAN.

This case was resumed this morning at eleven o'clock, when the head godown coolie of the firm of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. was called and examined for the appellant, by Mr Pollard, q.c. This witness stated that the bales of cotton were removed, on the morning in question, from the Praya godown to the Wellington Street godown, after seven o'clock. By a tally which he kept, and the marks on the bales, he knew that no more than forty-five bales altogether were removed from the Praya godown that morning. There were not more than thirty bales lying in Wellington Street at one time. There were about 300 bales in the Praya godown, but none of these were removed that day. He left to breakfast at 8 a.m.

Another godown-coolie was also examined. He related last witness at 8 a.m. There were only two bales on the gutter; he never said that there was any on the street. They were all stored before 9 o'clock. The Comptroller stated that, about 8 a.m. there would be any twenty or thirty bales outside the Wellington Street godown. Mr Pollard, for the appellant, where he would admit, by his own evidence, an obstruction (according to the interpretation of Albert and Mr May) existed for a little time. This obstruction may or may not amount to an offence under the Ordinance. If his Lordship held that, even on the appellant's own case, the obstruction was an offence against the intent of the act—
"The Chief Justice said that of course there was the time between a little after seven and a little before 9—any way hour and a half—during which the bales were lying on the street."

Mr Pollard continued to say, that, if his Lordship would bear with him, he would try to put the case as clearly as possible. If the evidence for the prosecution were true, he would admit that to be an abuse of the right of a householder to use the highway. But from the evidence of the appellant—which, as his Lordship gave it, allowed an hour and a half to carry and stow 46 bales—while no more than thirty were standing outside at one time, the case seemed a proposition of obstruction within the reasonable time laid down by Lord Cockburn, in the dictum previously quoted. It mattered not how many or how few bales lay there, if carried away or stowed within a reasonable time. Upon Mr May's decision and rigid interpretation of the Ordinance, a coal-merchant placed before any one's door would form, if he had to wait round it, an obstruction precisely the same as that of 150 bales. But he was perfectly justified in presuming that the bales were stowed as quickly as possible; there was no time lost, and there was no proof adduced by the prosecution that it could be done quicker. According to Lord Cockburn's dictum as to reasonable time to load and unload, therefore, this was nothing more than a fair use of the right to use the highway in the conduct of business; there had never been any complaint as to the obstructing or incommoding of the public traffic or thoroughfare; and under the circumstances of the conduct of trade in Hongkong (although it might be a strict breach elsewhere), was it or was it not a breach against the intent of the Ordinance? Did the fact that there are unreasonable times, in the case of the colony into which, as to be an abuse of the householder's right to use the highway, and being an abuse therefore a breach of the Ordinance? For the public interest, Mr May having laid it down so strictly, the learned counsel thought his Lordship should give an exposition of the point as to a future proceeding.

The practice has been to put over the Hongkong was a Colony, and had been only now disturbed by the new blood of inspectors; and no complaints had ever been made on the subject. His Lordship remarked that, he thought Mr Pollard was asking more than he (Mr P.) could reasonably expect to be granted. It was clear enough that the Ordinance was stronger than the Common Law, whatever that might be. Mr Pollard continued. If the Ordinance, as interpreted by Mr May and contended for by the Crown, was strictly carried out, the public interest would be injured. The Legislature must have intended that the Ordinance should be carried on in spite of this Ordinance; and as by its strict interpretation it would be impossible to carry on business, then it followed that the intent of the Legislature could not be that upheld by the respondents. It was most desirable that in this and such cases the common law should be got to work together with the local Ordinance, and that the common law should need not have been carried so quickly, but of course that was the coolie-contractor's fault. The Attorney General: That is just the case, my lord; they were taken too fast. His Lordship then said that the income-mould must be reduced to a minimum; and another on the case of the applicant respondent, he would have to do against the former. He thought the Police were quite justified in doing what they did, even upon the facts as deposed to by appellant's witnesses; and when it was once brought before Mr May, the magistrate could have done nothing else than he did. Under the circumstances, he would not undertake to say that Albert's evidence was untrue, because many things might have affected that statement, and he might even have made a mistake in counting. Mr Pollard stated that it was utterly impossible that the statement could be true. His Lordship said that it mattered little, because under either case—appellant or respondent—he could not but confirm the previous decision. The Attorney General asked for costs, as in the last Chinese case; his Lordship surely would not give costs as against a Chinaman, and refuse in this case. Mr Pollard dissented, saying that this was a re-hearing by consent, because the original hearing was not full enough. His Lordship, on referring to the Ordinance, said that he was afraid he could not refuse costs, any more than he could parties to the action were private individuals. Mr Pollard argued that, since the appellant had come into Court in public grounds, to have the matter argued and decided upon for the avoidance of the public in future times, the Crown might well stand by in the matter of costs. His Lordship said that he could not refuse. Mr Pollard asked what the costs might be that was for the taxing-master. The Court then rose.

THE MORALITY OF EXTRA-VAGANCE.

By the English people is, we believe, the only one in the world which considers thrift

discreditable, which attaches opprobrious epithets to carelessness in expenditure, and regards foreign against wastefulness with something of moral as well as intellectual disdain. It is also the only one which denounces extravagance not as a folly, but as a vice, and as a habit showing defect of conscience as well as deficiency of judgment. We are inclined, in the absence of any more pressing considerations, to speculate for a moment on the soundness as well as the origin of this feeling, which out of London has a marvellous effect in limiting the freedom of individual action. In New England, as Mrs. Beecher Stowe has told us, it is so powerful that neighbours will sharply re-monstrate against what the Scotch call "wasting the merries," will sit in committee and decide whether gilt salt-spoons are "consistent." Even in England, though neighbours hardly venture on remonstrance they regard extravagance as full apology for that form of reproach which is half back-biting, half-moral reprehension, and which the majority of people are so afraid to excite. There are thousands of families in English country towns where the purse-bearer dare literally dare not live as he likes or do as he likes, because "the family," or the neighbours, or the community generally would think the attendant expenditure wanton, and in all future discussion of him and his character would qualify any praise by the assertion that he was "so very extravagant." People here houses for years rather than build, because other people would characterize that act of economy as extravagance, just as the British Government pays eight per cent interest the House of Commons should condemn an outlay of the same capital obtainable at three. We have known an instance in which a man in business was half ruined by the discredit brought on him by an assertion that "he drank wine at breakfast." (It was quite true; he had lived long abroad, and preferred claret and water to tea, but so strong became the bruit, that he was compelled to give it up. He was not condemned, he observed, for taking wine in the morning, but his neighbours were quite well aware that he was temperate enough to take them all—and had the drunk been as many of his countrymen did, not a word would have been said. But, "Claret for breakfast," was a shocking extravagance! that man will fall") was the sentence repeated in a hundred different ways, for months after the unlucky merchant had yielded to social pressure. His whole expenditure on his luxury he said was a shilling a day, which he could stand the dumb clerk that stood on his reputation for a business loss, and indeed, on his general character. He might have thrown away five times the sum in a whist club and nobody would have made a remark; but his spending money in a way his neighbours did not understand, was, in short, *extra-egens*, going beyond the sacred limit of the usual—and wandering as that kind in England is held to be immoral. "John," says some of his family, "is all very well, but, my dear, he is so extravagant," and also says it with just the feeling with which she would say "he is wild," or "he drinks too much," or "he is harsh to his wife," and would accuse him of any other offence not precisely punishable by law. The object of the expenditure in her judgment, which is that of the majority of Englishmen, has nothing to do with the master, its extent very little indeed. A man may put 500l. in a rotten investment and escape all blame, and then be held up as an awful example to the neighbourhood because he gave 100l. for a diamond for his wife—an investment as safe as secure and nearly as profitable as Congress. We have known a man who could not stand the mass of half-baked iron ore, or the piles of Englishmen to consider bread condemned for "extravagance" because he "peeled the loaf," at a cost of about a pound a year, while his health was worth a pound an hour; and have heard serious reprobation of another because he had a fancy for taking in two new papers instead of one. He was extravagant, and that was enough, and he might, as far as his acquaintances were concerned, almost as well have been called a drunkard, or a profligate, or a blasphemer.

There is a form of extravagance which is vicious, but as a rule the acts to which that word is usually applied in English are either indifferent or actually praiseworthy, are the results of more idiosyncrasy, of the individuality of judgment which it ought to be the object of Englishmen to encourage; or, at worst, of a wilfulness not worthy of blame. The most common form of all extravagances, indifference to petty outlay, is very often as right as it is the result of wise and deliberate judgment. In a certain point, care about such expenditure is cramped and worries the mind—causes in actual loss of more waste than it saves. Sixpence smooth life, and to the nervous organizations bred in our cities life needs smoothing. Nobody is ever ruined in candle ends, and the effort to keep them only ensures a discomfited, and therefore a more miserably expensive household. The form of wastefulness strikes some men, and some liberal men,—so much as waste-funerals of silver in cab-hire, in petty gifts, in minute purchases, and no income seems to exempt those who practise it from the charge of extravagance. Nevertheless, it is often quite certain that a waste of half a crown a day—40s. a year—will increase a man's power of doing the best of himself, of earning, if it is to be put in that way, more than twice the sum expended in things yielding a visible return. It is right to save temper, even at the expense of cash. But it may be urged, you are proving only that extravagance may be prudent, not that it can be moral. No, we are not; for every part of that, apart from selfishness or loss of usefulness through waste, expenditure is a matter to be governed by individual will, with little or no moral meaning whatever. A man is not bound to spend his money in the way approved by himself. If he has 3000l. a year to spend on a carriage, and chooses to spend it on diamonds, he may be a fool for so doing, but it is not a moral question. A man is not bound to spend his money as simply enough, as he is not in any way morally wrong. He may prefer his own way to other people's, and he not only has a right to prefer it, but is bound to prefer it, if he wants to preserve any individuality of character at all—a doctrine we are proud to claim from the hotest apostle once a month, without, we fear, the smallest moral result. It is easy to fight, and not to defeat. Mrs. Worthington is but to defeat Mrs. Spiritual Grundy is nearly impossible, and even to fight her fairly is considered in

England to involve something of the sin of presumption. It is a work which was doing, nevertheless, and as the right of Christian liberty is the last the old pulpit will ever preach up, the new one will do well to take it under its care.—*Spectator.*

IRON DEFENCES.

(Saturday Review, June 20.)
The designs for our new iron forts have attracted an unusual amount of attention, and severe criticisms have been passed upon them. It is probable that the experiments commenced this week at Shoeburyness will cost the country fully 15,000l. when the price of the targets themselves and of the ammunition fired at them is taken into account, as well as the wear and tear of the guns employed. Yet the money cannot be said to have been thrown away, for all experiments of the kind have a value above that of answering certain questions proposed for solution. All candid persons must feel satisfied, on the whole, with the results of the three days' firing. The power of English rifled guns has been demonstrated, at the same time that the principles of the construction of the forts have been proved to be right.

There was not a single capable officer of artillery or engineers who was not satisfied with the official programme of the experiments. Past experiments have proved the superiority of the English 10-inch gun to any foreign ordnance hitherto placed in ships or mounted in fortresses. Yet a still stronger weapon, the 12-inch rifled gun, was placed in front of the targets, and it was felt that if the iron structures could resist the impact of its projectiles fired direct at 1,000 yards they would leave nothing to be desired. The platform afforded to ordnance by the decks of ships away with every motion of the water. But Sir John Pakington seems to have thought it enough to ask whether there exists a gun in the world which can possibly penetrate an iron fort at any range and under any circumstances; and on his arrival at Shoeburyness, he ordered that the guns should fire their heaviest charges at a range of 200 yards from the targets. The faces of the engineers responsible for the forts drew out to portentous length. "Unfair," "Whose influence?" and similar uncomplimentary expressions were freely whispered among the officers of all services present. Foreigners who are in the habit of firing at actual ranges of 600 to 1,000 yards at the experimental targets prayed to know why so strange a departure from scientific rule was to be made. But discipline prevailed, and the bombardment began.

The 12-inch 600-pounder opened first against the "Plymouth Fort Target," this first projectile being directed upon the part strengthened by an additional 6-inch plate. Two rounds sufficed to show that no impression beyond exterior dents could be made on the narrow strip of 20-inch armor. The first two plates were just penetrated, about ten inches of iron remaining unimpaired in front of the shot. Then the 16-inch American gun took up the firing, and hurled its shot against the plate with a velocity attained by using the faney charge of 834 lbs. of English powder—equal to 100 lbs. of American. The effect was nothing compared with the penetration of the 600 lbs. rifled projectile; but some mistake as to the elevation had caused the shot to touch the earth before striking the target, and another round from the same heavy piece was called for. Again the smooth-bore despatched its round shot against the iron wall, but with equally unsuccessful results. Indeed every round fired from the American gun throughout the experiments only served to show more and more decidedly the inferiority of smooth-bore guns to rifles of equal or even of inferior weight. Shells from the 10-inch English gun fired with charges of 600 lbs. of powder can penetrate with ease structures which throw back the heavy American shot almost as though it were a feather. The effect was nothing compared with the penetration of the 600 lbs. rifled projectile; but some mistake as to the elevation had caused the shot to touch the earth before striking the target, and another round from the same heavy piece was called for. Again the smooth-bore despatched its round shot against the iron wall, but with equally unsuccessful results. Indeed every round fired from the American gun throughout the experiments only served to show more and more decidedly the inferiority of smooth-bore guns to rifles of equal or even of inferior weight. 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The effect was nothing compared with the penetration of the 600 lbs. rifled projectile; but some mistake as to the elevation had caused the shot to touch the earth before striking the target, and another round from the same heavy piece was called for. Again the smooth-bore despatched

For Sale

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents at Hongkong,—
Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be payable to the Shareholders at the London and County Bank, Lombard Street, London, on and after the 8th July 1868.

JAS. LE GEYTT DANIELL,
Secretary.

London, June 19, 1868. aug30

JOHAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL,—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £300,000.

Managing Agents in China,—Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referees,—J. IVON MCKINLAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27jun-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Casks in Matabels, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on First class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month.....	1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months.....	2/4 " " "
Above 3 mths and not exceeding six months.....	3/4 " " "
Above 6 mths.....	The full Annual Rate.

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month.....	1/4 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3....	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6....	do.
Above 6 months.....	the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents.....	1/4 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents.....	1/4 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents.....	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUTE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks at the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 23, 1868.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents at Hongkong.—Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be payable to the Shareholders at the London and County Bank, Lombard Street, London, on and after the 8th July 1868.
 JAS. LE GUYT DANIELL,
 Secretary.
 London, June 19, 1868. aug30

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1859.
 CAPITAL—£100,000.
 The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
 CAPITAL, £500,000.
 Managing Agents in China.—Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Messrs. J. IVOR BURNLEY & Co., N. B.
 The Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
 For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Managing Agents in China.
 Hongkong, June, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
 ALFRED K. BERGER & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 2, 1868. 27Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Casks in Matbeds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on the class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
 ALFRED K. BERGER & Co.,
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.
 The full Annual Rate.
 ALFRED K. BERGER & Co.,
 Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, and on Goods stored therein.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
 UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 2/3 per cent. per annum.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.
 GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
 Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.
 GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
 THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
 GILMAN & Co.,
 Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
 One month, 1/2 per cent.
 Three months, 2/3 " "
 Six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:—
 To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
 I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.
 I remain, Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 Resolutions REFERRED TO ABOVE.
 No. 1.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.
 No. 2.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
 N. B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.
 Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
 \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

Resolutions referred to above.
 Res. I.—That a Company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec., 1871.
 Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.
 Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,000,000 in 1,000 Shares of \$1,000 each; paid up Capital, \$1,000,000 or \$1,000 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment.
 3100

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
 THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Peking, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.
 By Order of the Board.
 J. B. NORTHGOTT, Secretary.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
 MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
 Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)
 CAPITAL, £1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES, FOR £1,000 EACH.
 Paid up Capital, £400,000, or £260 per Share.
 Provisional Committee.
 W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
 (Messrs. TURNER & Co.)
 F. H. HELL, Esq.
 (Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
 A. MICHELE, Esq.
 (Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
 E. H. LAYERS, Esq.
 (Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)
 F. FORTER, Esq.
 (Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
 Directors of the Company, 1868-69.
 A General meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.
 Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
 In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a Provisional Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
 By order of the Provisional Committee,
 JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
 Secretary.
 Shanghai, May 10, 1868.

NOTICE.

Form of Application for Shares.
 No.
 To the Provisional Committee of the North China Insurance Company.
 GENTLEMEN,
 I hereby request that you will allot to me Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and agree to pay the first call of £100 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when ever required to do so.
 Gentlemen,
 Your obedient Servant

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
 In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent. per Annum.
 The Royal Insurance Company for Fire Insurances on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 3/4 per cent.
 First Class China House and their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, November 9, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
 On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$80,000; in Macao \$48,000.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
 Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
 Accumulated Funds exceed £800,000.
 THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Hongkong, February 21, 1868. 21ag

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
 OLYPHANT & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Canton for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.
 OLYPHANT & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
 (LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.
 The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.
 An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.
 By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
 Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
 No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.
 Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
 Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.

AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.	WITH PARTICIPATION.
15	£3 19 8	£4 5 0
20	4 3 8	4 9 4
25	4 8 2	4 14 2
30	5 0 0	4 19 9
35	5 8 0	5 0 2
40	6 17 11	5 14 1
45	6 11 7	6 18 3
50	7 11 7	8 0 4
55	8 16 0	9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionably.

For Rates for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Agents.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Agents.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
 Not exceeding One Month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 2/3 per cent.
 Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, 3/4 per cent.
 Above Six Months, the full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
 In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent. per Annum.
 The Royal Insurance Company for Fire Insurances on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 3/4 per cent.
 First Class China House and their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, November 9, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
 On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$80,000; in Macao \$48,000.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
 Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
 Accumulated Funds exceed £800,000.
 THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Hongkong, February 21, 1868. 21ag

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
 On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$80,000; in Macao \$48,000.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.
 Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Black-

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, January 6, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, or London.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

DIVIDEND OF (8 per cent.) Eight per cent has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
 Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Secretaries.
 Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
 In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
 RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
 HONGKONG, April 1, 1865.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Batavia for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current rates.
 RAYNAL & Co.,
 Batavia, August 4, 1866.

DE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
 SIEM-SEN & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 1866.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents.
 Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
 Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full annual rate.
 TURNER & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

DOCKS.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.
 Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Black-

DOCKS.

smith, Boilermaker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machine works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

It works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS,
 Acting Secretary.

N. B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Whampoa, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£750,000.
 IN 1,500 SHARES, OF £500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship-owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which

